

# The Farmington Times

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## BEFORE HE BECAME A SPHYNX

Republicans who congratulated themselves that Mr. Hughes, whose six years silence on the Supreme Bench furnished them with a presidential candidate who had no record to defend, are learning better. Mr. Hughes was Governor of New York before he was a Justice of the Supreme Court, and he has a record that bears materially on some of the important issues of the present campaign. This record is not reassuring to his admirers and supporters and all at once they find themselves thrown on the defensive, a rock they were so anxious to avoid.

During Mr. Hughes' gubernatorial career the ratification by the Legislature of the several States of the income tax amendment to the National Constitution was an issue. Mr. Hughes as Governor used all the power and influence of his official position against the New York Legislature giving its assent to the amendment. The income tax law, enacted under the amendment, is a part of the Underwood tariff law, and is justly popular among the great mass of our people. Is Mr. Hughes still opposed to the income tax? The Republican platform is silent on this question, as is also Mr. Hughes in his letter accepting the Republican nomination. If elected President would he use his influence to repeal the income tax measure along with other features of the Underwood law which the special privilege adherents of the Republican party so much oppose? Why did he oppose the adoption of the income tax amendment? His friends are beginning to make excuses for his position then. One of them is that an income tax would weigh so heavily on New York's big corporations and financiers, that they would have to bear the larger share of the burden of such a tax. But as the law is intended to make the rich bear their proportionate share of the cost of government, the excuse is too transparent to bear the light of examination. It is the people with big incomes that the law is intended to reach, and if most of them live in New York that doesn't excuse them, nor does it excuse Mr. Hughes for fighting the income tax amendment.

Another of Mr. Hughes' acts as Governor was the vetoing of a bill reducing the street railroad fare from 10 cents to 5 cents to Coney Island, the summer resort, play ground and resting spot of the poor of New York City. His veto was in the nature of a benefit to a big rich corporation and the continuing of a hardship and imposition upon the thousands of toiling, laboring people of that great metropolis who take their families to Coney Island on Sundays, holidays and evenings to get a little recreation and relief from the stifling air and crowded tenements of the heart of the city. His veto of this measure certainly did not reflect much credit on the consideration of Mr. Hughes for the tolling masses, and was on a par with his opposition to the income tax amendment—a desire to "foster" the rich and mighty. Both acts show that his heart is with the plutocracy. Governor Hughes it seems made free use of the veto power, and other measures like the fare reduction bill, are said not to be to his credit. They are being dragged out of the pigeon holes of the State's archives where they have slept so long—the Sphinx's supposedly dead secrets are coming to life—for his supporters to feast on and defend if they can or dare attempt. It is rather annoying to them, just as they were preening themselves on the immunity from criticism of the public acts of their candidate, and were preparing their indictment against Mr. Wilson and his policies and public conduct. Democrats welcome the latter, for the general condition of the country and its unusual prosperity under Mr. Wilson's administration emphasize and justify them. They are a defense unto themselves.

The people of the United States do not wish a war of conquest in Mexico. If Wilson is President their wishes will be respected.

Wilson believes in fighting evil wherever it appears; but he also believes that most differences may be settled quicker and better by common counsel.

## WILSON'S PEACE POLICY

The following excerpt is taken from the editorial columns of The Farmington News of last week:

It requires more than platforms to bring results and in the Democratic platform of 1912 there was a strong plank declaring that "The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our border and go with them throughout the world and every American citizen residing or having property in any portion of the country is entitled to his rights by having the full protection of the United States both for himself and his property."

Notwithstanding this bold American declaration, constitutional rights were not maintained, American property has not been protected, and countless American lives have been lost, while the Wilson administration has contented itself by writing meaningless notes. The 1912 Democratic platform gave protection to neither lives nor property of American citizens, either on our border or abroad and the 1916 platform, with Woodrow Wilson to enforce it, will be just as impotent.

This kind of criticism is a sort of "stock in trade" with Republican papers and orators, for it is much easier to find fault than to point out specific acts and to say wherein they were wrong and what would have been the effect of a different action. They have been asked in vain what Mr. Wilson should have done, what they would have done if they had been in control, or what they purpose doing if the people should unfortunately trust them again with the reins of government. The drastic course which they, by intimation, declare Mr. Wilson should have pursued, would have inevitably resulted in profitless war with both Germany and Mexico. Is that what they wanted—is that what they want now?

Democrats, and we believe an overwhelming majority of the American people, approve what The News calls Mr. Wilson's "meaningless notes," for they had a decided effect in stopping Germany's promiscuous submarine warfare on merchant vessels, destroying neutral lives and property, and down in their innermost conscience The News and thousands of Republicans approve the policy pursued by Mr. Wilson, both in relation to Germany and Mexico. To condemn Mr. Wilson's firm and pacific policy is to condemn the foreign policies of Presidents Grant, Harrison, Lincoln (all Republicans), and of Pierce, Van Buren, Jefferson, Adams and Washington, as the following historical facts, cited by Governor Glynn of New York in his speech as chairman of the National Democratic Convention, clearly show. They are matters of history and cannot be gainsaid. Compare them with Mr. Wilson's foreign policy and see how clearly they justify his course:

When Grant was President, during the war between Spain and the West Indies, a Spanish gunboat seized the vessel *Virginius*, flying the American flag, and a Spanish commandant in cold blood shot the captain of the *Virginius*, 36 of the crew and 16 of the passengers.

But we didn't go to war. Grant settled our troubles by negotiation just as the President of the United States is trying to do today.

When Benjamin Harrison was President, the people of Chile conceived a violent dislike to the United States for our insistence upon neutrality during the Chilean revolution. When this feeling was at its height one junior officer from the United States warship *Baltimore* was killed outright in the streets of Valparaiso and 16 of our sailors wounded, of whom one afterwards died. In a message to Congress on January 25, 1892, supported by Secretary of State James G. Blaine, and on evidence submitted by Fighting "Bob" Evans and Winfield Scott Schley, President Harrison said this assault on our honor "had its origin in the hostility to these men as sailors of the United States wearing the uniform of the government and not in any individual act of personal animosity" and that this nation "must take notice of the event as an infraction of its rights and dignity" and as an invasion of its "international rights."

But we didn't go to war. Harrison settled our troubles by negotiation just as the President of the United States is trying to do today.

When Lincoln was President, this country's rights were violated on every side. England, Russia, France and Spain were guilty of such flagrant violations that Secretary of State Seward advanced a plan to go to war with all of them at one and the same time.

France used every possible influence short of open war to injure us.

She not only permitted the building of Confederate vessels in private shipyards, but she allowed at least two to be built in the national navy yard of France, and she supplied them with supplies from her government arsenal.

And England did more. Through his Secretary of State Lincoln called England to account for the seizure of the U. S. ship *Chesapeake* on the high seas bound from New York to Portland, for the burning of the U. S. ship *Romance* off Bermuda, for the seizure on Lake Erie of the ship *Philo Parsons* and the shooting of its engineer and the wounding of its passengers, and he protested to England against the invasion of the territory of the United States by a band of Southern sympathizers from Canada, who rode across the border into Vermont, burned a portion of St. Albans, looted its homes, robbed its banks of \$211,000, killed one of its citizens and wounded several more.

In stinging language he told England that she violate neutrality by permitting "the use of British ports and British borders as a base for felonious depredations against the citizens of the United States," and he wrote into history his diplomatic battle against England for letting loose the Alabama to prey upon our commerce, to destroy one hundred million dollars' worth of property, to capture 84 of our vessels and drive our flag from off the seas. No nation ever inflicted upon another nation a more damnable or more maddening wrong than England inflicted upon the United States in the Alabama outrage.

But we didn't go to war. Lincoln settled our troubles by negotiation just as the President is trying to do today.

When Pierce was President the British Minister in this country and three of his Consuls violated our neutrality during the Crimean war. We gave these representatives of Great Britain their passports and sent them home.

But we didn't go to war. Pierce settled our troubles by negotiation just as the President of the United States is trying to do today.

When Van Buren was President a detachment of Canadian militia during the internal troubles in Canada, boarded the U. S. ship *Carolina* in the American waters of Niagara River, killed an American member of the crew, fired the ship and sent her adrift over Niagara Falls.

But we didn't go to war. Van Buren settled our troubles by negotiation just as the President of the United States is trying to do today.

When Jefferson was President England seized hundreds of our ships and Napoleon hundreds more. From 1793 to 1807 historians say England and France together captured 1,600 American vessels and \$60,000,000 worth of American property. England compelled over 2,000 American seamen to serve against their will in the English navy, and Napoleon ordered the seizure and confiscation of American ships wherever found. Our shipping rotted at every French and British port, our crews were cast into prison and left to die of abuse and neglect. The British ship *Leopard* fired upon the American cruiser *Chesapeake* in American waters, killed and wounded several of our sailors, took three native-born American citizens off the *Chesapeake* and hanged one of them in Halifax.

But we didn't go to war. Jefferson settled our troubles by negotiation just as the President of the United States is trying to do today.

When Adams was President France preyed upon our commerce. She extended her seizure, searches and confiscations to the very waters of the United States themselves until she had piled up in our State Department charges of over 2,300 violations of neutrality's law. American Ambassadors who sought to adjust these wrongs were refused recognition and openly insulted at the French court. President Adams called Washington out of retirement to head the army, he created the Navy Department and he built 12 battleships.

But we didn't go to war. Adams settled our troubles by negotiation just as the President of the United States is trying to do today.

When Washington was President, and "neutrality" first declared, war convulsed Europe, our ships dared not put out to sea, commerce was paralyzed and business depressed. American passengers and American crews were thrown into prison and deprived of legal rights. Genet, the Minister from France, fitted out privateers in our harbors, flouted our officials and tried to rally this country to the support of France in return for the help France gave us in the Revolutionary war. England and France seized 400 of our ships and confiscated millions of dollars' worth of our property, and up in Quebec Lord Dorchester promised Canadian Indians the pleasure of burning American homes and scalping American citizens.

But we didn't go to war. Washington settled our troubles by negotiation just as the President of the United States is trying to do today.

Will the millions of Americans who want peace turn out of office the man who has kept the country out of war?

The New Freedom will not be long continued if we are to turn the country over to such trustees as Penrose and Smoot.

Wilson has opened the way for the business man to prosper. He is prospering. Under Wilson he will continue to prosper.

The trouble in this country is not with the "peace at any price" advocates, but with those who apparently are for war at any cost.

Has the announcement of a basis of peaceful adjustment with Mexico anything to do with the Colonel's raising his volunteer brigade offer to 20,000?

## McADOO ON BENEFITS TO FARMER

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who under the rural credits act becomes ex-officio chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, today commented upon the benefits that will accrue to the farmer through the new law.

"The rural credits bill which the President signed yesterday, creates a system," said Mr. McAdoo, "under which the farmers of the United States will be able, for the first time in the history of the country, to borrow money on farm lands promptly at low rates of interest and on long time, namely, from five to 40 years, and by means of annual dues or installments not only to pay the interest, but also to retire the principal of the loan at maturity."

"This piece of legislation is comparable in its benefits and in the magnitude of the industry it will affect, with the Federal Reserve act, but it is, in many respects, far more important to the country than the Federal Reserve act itself. Agriculture is so fundamentally the basis of prosperity and wealth that it ought to be the first concern of the nation. It is amazing that the emancipation of the farmer from the evils of insufficient credits, usurious rates of interest and restricted operations as a consequence, has been delayed so long."

"I have the utmost confidence in the efficacy of the new legislation and I believe it will, like the Federal Reserve act, bring untold benefits to the farmers, as well as to the people of the country generally."

"The farm loan act provides for the division of the country into 12 districts and the location of a farm loan bank in each district. As soon as the board is organized it will doubtless hold hearings in the capitals of the various States for the purpose of getting the fullest possible information about the manner in which the country should be divided into farm loan districts and as to the city in each district where the farm loan bank should be located."

"Similar hearings were held by the Organization Committee when the country was divided into 12 districts under the Federal Reserve act."

Secretary McAdoo said the President was giving serious consideration to the personnel of the Farm Loan Board and hoped to announce the appointments in a few days.

Outside of considerations of mere partisanship, what is the reason for Hughes?

The great unanswered question of the campaign is: What would you have done, Mr. Hughes?

In response to the official notification of his nomination will Mr. Hughes tell the people what he would have done?

Pardon us for again remarking that the country is more prosperous in every way than ever before in its history, and it is under a Democratic administration, too. We know the truth hurts our Republican friends, but then it's a fact.

After the success of the submarine merchantman *Deutschland* in reaching our ports, Germany promises us another surprise in the way of a gigantic Zeppelin, or air ship, which is said to be due at Baltimore about August 15th, if plans work as expected.

Bradstreet's reports a "decline of 90 per cent in commercial failure liabilities" under our prosperous Democratic administration. Our Republican friends echo "all on account of the war," but intelligent people know that the Democratic Federal Reserve law kept down panic and failures.

The Rural Credits law, another administration measure passed by the present Congress and signed by President Wilson, is another good reason why farmers all over the country ought to vote the Democratic ticket this fall. Those who know enough to appreciate their own interests will do that very thing.

Will our Republican friends tell us which if any of the Democratic constructive laws they would repeal if they were given the opportunity. Is it the Income Tax, the Federal Reserve, the Rural Credits, the Federal Trade Commission, the Labor Compensation, the Preparedness measure? An anxious public awaits their answer.

President Wilson's firm Americanism in dealing with Germany had some of us a little nervous lest he might precipitate war, but Germany is yielding acknowledged that he was right. So Mr. Wilson kept us out of war, for a vacillating policy would have had the opposite effect. The American people owe him their thanks and their support and they are going to pay the debt.

The Republican platform says the Rural Credits law is "insufficient." Will some intelligent Republican please point out wherein it is inefficient? Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says it is comparable to the Federal Reserve banking law and in some respects is far more important to the country. Every intelligent man recognizes what a benefit the Federal Reserve has been to the country.

## HON. EDWARD ROBB, WHILE IN CONGRESS, WAS HIGHLY ENDORSED BY MANY PAPERS.

One of the most valuable members of the 57th Congress is the Hon. Edward Robb of the Thirtieth District of Missouri. To him the representatives of labor stationed at the National Capital can go for advice and assistance, with the assurance that they will be kindly and courteously received. His services in this direction are most valuable, and enable our people to keep thoroughly posted and fully acquainted with all legislation likely to affect their interests.—The Journal of the Knights of Labor, Washington, D. C., May, 1902.

Hon. Edward Robb has the cleanest record of any man that ever represented the 13th Congressional district. He has always stood for the things that are to the best interest of the laboring and producing classes and for the advancement and development of our great Republic. We do not have to apologize for his record; he belongs to no faction but is agreeable to all Democrats. He is an able and honest man, and since certain conditions have arisen Mr. Robb is the strongest man that can be nominated in this district at this time. He always ran ahead of his ticket, and will carry this county, in November, if he is nominated, although it is 200 Republican. His nomination is now practically assured.—Perryville Sun.

## G. O. P. DELEGATE FOR WILSON

Milwaukee.—Fred Teall, who was a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, on the La Follette slate, says he will support President Wilson for re-election.

"I am going to vote for Wilson because I think his administration has been a most excellent one," Mr. Teall said. "We are not engaged in foreign war, and we might have been had the President been less farseeing and more amenable to the clamors of certain groups in this country. I think he is entitled to a great deal of credit for keeping us out of war with foreign nations. And he has accomplished this without any sacrifice of national honor."

So far as we have observed none of the German newspapers has yet referred to the Republican candidate as our Karl Hughes. They content themselves with asserting that they nominated him which they did by vetoing Root and Roosevelt.

Bradstreet's prosperity index—based on bank clearings and values of leading bonds and shares—shows that the ratio of the Republican prosperity of 1912 to the Democratic article of 1916 is 9.18 to 11.43—or a margin of 24.5 per cent in favor of the Democratic brand. Can Messrs. Hughes and Fairbanks prove that 9.18 is bigger than 11.45? That is their contract between now and November.

With the eight great Middle West States of the upper Mississippi Valley reporting an increase of \$658,000,000, or 30 per cent, in their bank deposits since 1912, it will not be easy sailing for the Republican propaganda to prove that Democratic prosperity hangs upon war exports, especially when the Middle West deposit growth is three times heavier than that of New England.

For the business man, the Federal Reserve act; for the farmer, the Rural Credits system; for the manufacturer and merchant, the Federal Trade Commission; for the Wall Street speculator, nothing. That is the record of the first four years of Wilson's endeavors for better business.

Wise men said the Federal Reserve act would be a failure, that the system was good enough in theory but wouldn't work in practice. Now they are saying the same thing about the shipping bill. But Wilson gave us a new currency system and he will give us a merchant marine.

The Times job department makes a specialty of printing candidate cards which we are prepared to furnish promptly, neatly and "right now."

## Announcements

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of the following for nomination for the office and by the party named at the General Primary to be held on Tuesday, August 1, 1916:

### DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

#### For Congress:

EDWARD ROBB,  
of Perryville.  
O. L. MUNGER  
of Wayne County.

For Judge of the Circuit Court:  
PETER H. HUCK.

#### For Representative:

G. W. MOOTHART.  
C. E. MARSHALL,  
of Flat River.

#### For Sheriff:

M. A. PATTERSON.  
C. J. SUTTON.  
B. A. EATON,  
of Flat River.  
L. GEORGE WILLIAMS  
of Bonne Terre.  
CHAS. ADAMS.

#### For County Treasurer:

W. T. HAILE.  
H. W. COFFIELD.

#### For County Recorder:

C. E. PORTER.  
THOS. V. BROWN.  
J. H. (JOHN) CLAY.  
J. A. LAWRENCE.  
HENRY M. O'BANNON.

#### For County Assessor:

LAWRENCE O. WELLS.  
FERD F. BEARD,  
of Bismarck.

For Public Administrator:  
DR. J. H. ENGLISH.

#### For County Judge First District:

W. A. MITCHELL.  
W. J. HOBBS  
of Bonne Terre.  
JOSEPH A. THORNTON  
of Bonne Terre.

#### For County Judge Second District:

F. M. MATKIN,  
of Doe Run.  
W. F. ARNOLD  
of Desloge.

#### For Democratic Committeeman of St. Francois Township:

GEORGE K. WILLIAMS  
of Farmington.

PARKHURST SLEETH  
of Flat River.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET

#### Today's Receipts

Cattle, 8,000; Hogs, 7,000; Sheep, 6,000.

Hogs sell 10c higher; top \$10. Pigs only steady.

Bulk of the good hogs 170 pounds up \$9.75 to \$10; roughs \$9.35 to \$9.50; hogs 140 to 170 pounds \$9.35 to \$9.70; pigs from weaners on up to 140 pounds \$8.50 to \$9.40.

Lamb market steady with yesterday; packer top \$10.10; butcher top \$10.25. Sheep sold steady. Fat sheep \$7 to \$7.25; choppers and bucks \$7.50; canners 03.

Fat steers selling very low at prices 25c lower than last week's close. Butcher cattle also selling very low, but are selling about steady with last week's close. Stockers and feeders steady.

National Live Stock Com. Co. July 18, 1916.

Every laboring man in America knows that Wilson has upheld the dignity of labor in a fashion no other President has dared, or cared, to do.

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